

THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

TWELFTH YEAR. NO. 179.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1897.

TWO CENTS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST LIVERPOOL.

THE S. G. HARD CO.'S BIG STORE.

TODAY WE BEGIN

our January sale of

INGRAIN CARPET SAMPLES.

These sales are eagerly awaited by many, for it is the opportunity to get pieces at a tithe of their value.

These samples, of which we have hundreds, are one yard, or more, in length by one yard in width.

They are just the thing for a door mat this muddy weather, or can be sewed together to carpet an entire room.

We have divided them into four lots, which will be sold at

20c PER PIECE FOR COTTON CARPETS.

25c PER PIECE FOR HALF-WOOL CARPETS.

30c PER PIECE FOR COTTON CHAIR CARPETS.

35c PER PIECE FOR ALL-WOOL CARPETS.

We will continue our

CLEAN-UP SALE

... of ...

FURNITURE

this week.

You will find many things you can use at the Discount Prices we are selling them.

\$2.40 for Parlor Chairs, Rattan, finished in fancy colors, worth \$3.25.

\$2.65 for Gold Chairs, worth \$3.75.

Last week was a big week on these fancy odd pieces, but there are still bargains awaiting you at

HARD'S BIG STORE.

PLAYS AT POKER

That's Geisse's Claim of a
Wellsville Councilman.

INVESTIGATION IS IN SIGHT

A Sensation Ended the Hearing
of Chief Warren.

HIS POSITION SEEMS SAFE

The Testimony of the Accusers Does Not
Blacken the Chief, and He Presented a
Strong Defense—Some Things Not Ex-
plained, But Enough Light to Make the
Chief's Friends Believe He Is Innocent.

Mayor Jones heard all the testimony in the investigation of Chief Warren yesterday afternoon, and closed the trial with the announcement that he would report the finding to council.

The room was crowded to suffocation, and a stir was created when Mrs. Warren, wife of the accused chief, fainting. The nature of the testimony was such as to cause the general belief that Chief Warren would be exonerated of any blame. While Mayor Jones gave no intimation of what his decision will be the friends of Mr. Warren are confident. The charge against Councilman Bowers caused excitement, and when Mayor Jones called the attention of all councilmen to it, one remarked that the matter would probably end in another investigation.

The mayor's dockets were introduced, and showed that Geisse had been arrested over 20 times in the past two years. Continuing, Geisse said: "I staid in West Virginia until Monday hiding in the hills, and receiving meals from home. Then I went to Pittsburg, taking a freight at Smith's Ferry. I staid there one week, and then came back home the Sunday morning after for the purpose of voting, but I was warned to stay away from the polls. I saw Warren on Third street, and walked toward him. Morgan was not in sight then. I have paid enough fines and costs to pave Main street. I supported John Duncan for city marshal, but told no stories about Warren. I have said many mean things about Joe Warren. Morgan made no attempt to arrest me after the election. I never had a chance to look at the locks on the cell door. I could reach out and get a hold of them, and have done so many a time, but never examined them, as it would be a hard job." The witness was then turned over to Mr. Lones who asked him a few questions, and he was excused at 3:15.

The next witness called was Joe Geisse, who said: "I am a brother of Ed Geisse. I had a talk with Warren about 8 o'clock the evening of the 21st about letting Ed out. I met him at the square, and asked him what they were going to do with Jabby, and he said they were going to take him to the workhouse, and asked me if anybody was going to get him out. I told him he hadn't any friends to pay his fine, and he said if I would get him \$15 he would let him out. I borrowed the money and gave it to him in the same place a few minutes later. I borrowed the \$15 from Pat Malone. I first saw Jabby after that the morning the officers were after him. Frank and I were in the stable when Morgan chased Jabby in the house. Morgan dropped his gun and I asked him what he did that for, and he said it was to keep from catching Jabby. I walked around the house to where Warren was standing on the cellar door. He said he didn't want Jabby, but Thorne had a warrant for his arrest. When I came back Morgan told me to pull some boards off the fence, and give Ed a chance to get away. Ed raised the window and dropped out on Third street. There was no one with me when Warren made the remark he didn't want Jabby. When Jabby got out of the house Warren was standing at the corner. Jabby went down between the houses, and I walked to Lisbon street with him, where he got a street car and left. I thought Thorne and Warren arrested John Dennis to keep from taking Jabby."

The witness described the house and explained how Jabby left. He became very impudent in his remarks, and was told by Mayor Jones to behave. Mr. Brookes then took the witness, and asked him how many times he had been arrested in the past two years. He refused to answer, and asked Mr.

Brookes if he had ever been arrested. Mayor Jones again called the witness to order, and told him it was unbecoming in a witness to be impudent.

"I was told by Warren the mayor wanted to see me," he said, "but didn't pay any attention to it because I had no money with which to pay my fine. I thought when I gave Warren the \$15 it was to pay part of Jabby's fine. I didn't try to bribe the officer. I think Frank tried to stand good for the fine. I didn't tell anybody about giving Warren the money, and didn't know about the jail being broken. I don't read the newspapers because I can't read. I never heard anything about it until Mr. Morrow said he heard Warren say he would give \$25 to find out who let Jabby out. I met Jabby two days before Christmas, and asked him why he didn't go down and give himself up, as they couldn't do anything with him. I didn't know Jabby was hiding, and didn't know officers were looking for him. When the officers were at the house Cohagan was the only man on the ground who seemed to want Jabby. The rest of them didn't seem to know what they wanted or why they were there." Mr. Lones then cross-examined the witness, who said Warren had told him he was at their house because the council knew Jabby was at home.

William Morrow was the next witness. He said: "I had a conversation with Warren the morning after the delivery. He asked me what I thought about it. I told him I thought some one let him out who had keys. We said a few other words and Warren said: 'I believe that big rooster or galoot Cohagan let him out.'"

Mrs. Etta Geisse, the mother of Ed Geisse, testified to having been to see her son the evening before he escaped. Mr. Lones asked what their conversation was, and Mr. Brookes objected saying that in any legal prosecution it would not be competent. Mayor Jones said they wanted all the light they could get on the subject, and admitted the question. Mrs. Geisse said he wanted to get out, and told her he would have to go to the workhouse. She told him to behave himself when he got back, and gave him \$2. She then left the jail. "About 4:30 that morning some one rapped at my door," said the witness. "I went downstairs, and Ed was standing there. I asked him how he got out, and he said: 'I got out and I am going over the river.' I sent him food three or four times by Edward Bunting." She then told how the officers came to the house after him, and said Morgan told her they didn't want Ed, but she did not take his word and let him in the house, as she had been fooled before.

In the cross examination the witness stated that she had locked the doors of the house to keep the officers out, and that her son had never told her who let him out of jail. She also said that on the night of the parade she, with her son, Ed, had stood directly behind Warren and Thorne at the corner of Third street, and Warren had turned and spoken to her, but made no effort to arrest Ed. She didn't know whether Warren had seen him. In response to a question as to why she sent Ed clean clothes she replied: "I supposed if he had been laying down in the jail he would get 'buggy.'"

This caused a ripple of laughter in the courtroom, and Mayor Jones informed the audience if they did not keep still he would clear the room. Mrs. Bird Porter said: "I was not at the jail, and did not know he had escaped until the next night. I don't know where any keys to the jail are, and don't think I ever saw one. I was sitting on the table the day the officers came to the house. I saw Ed coming on the run. He shut the door and I locked it. He stayed in the house until he got out, but I did not see him go. I didn't see any of the officers try to get in, and didn't hear any of them say anything until after Edward was gone. I saw Morgan and Cohagan standing at the kitchen door laughing after Edward had escaped, and heard Morgan say he didn't want Ed and had dropped his revolver to keep from catching him." The cross-examination developed nothing beyond the fact that after Edward escaped Claude Marshall was on the steps of an adjoining house yelling "rubber neck" at the officers, and the witness had been all over the house that day watching the officers.

The state rested at 3:40, and the first witness called by the defense was Mrs. J. F. Warren. She said: "I am the wife of Joseph Warren. I heard of the escape of Ed Geisse from Mr. Warren. The night of the 21st and the morning of the 22d he was at home. He came home in the evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, and he never left the house until the next morning. At 9 o'clock we went to bed. I cannot say that he was not out of the room during the night, as we have a child who is sick with whoop-

ing cough, and he sleeps just outside the door of our bedroom in an adjoining room, and we have to get up often in the night to care for him. I was up with the child that night, but I don't remember how often. I know positively Mr. Warren never had his street clothes on that night, and was in bed at 4 o'clock that morning. I got up about 6 o'clock the next morning, and Mr. Warren got up at the same time. He went up town about 7:30, and when he returned at dinner time he told me of the Geisse escape, and said, now he had gotten out, it would reflect on the police force. It occurred to me at once that some of Mr. Warren's enemies would blame him, and that is the reason I remember so distinctly about him being at home that evening."

Officer Mick was called. He said: "I am a special officer and janitor of the building. The night Geisse got out of jail I walked to the foot of the steps with Chief Warren. He said he was going home and started down street, and I went in the postoffice to clean it out. While I was in there Tommy Fogo called me and asked me if anybody was in the jail besides Jabby. I told him I didn't think there was. There was a sound money meeting going on upstairs, and I think Warren was there all evening, but I know he walked down stairs with me. I have keys for all the doors in the building except the jail door. My key to the front door will unlock the jail door, but will not lock it. The club room boys all carry keys to the front door. The keys to the fire department, postoffice and water works office will lock and unlock the jail door. Every key to the front door will unlock the jail door. The iron door of the jail is fastened by a Yale lock and there are a dozen keys to it. All the officers carry a key to it, and there are six keys in the vault, to which nobody has access but mayor and marshal. I don't know who arrested the tramp or when he was put in. The locks have all been changed since the escape, but by whose orders I don't know."

Charles Boyd testified to being present at the conference between Geisse and the mayor, and said Joe Geisse told the same story he did on the witness stand. Warren and Geisse had hot words at the conference.

Chief Warren said: I have been chief of police for two and one-half years, and was on the force five years before that. I have known Joe and Ed Geisse for four years. Ed Geisse has been arrested over 20 times in two years, and I have made over half the arrests, and the majority of them were made on my affidavit. He has been very bitter toward me for some time, and would make insulting remarks. He has frequently told me he would get even with me. Joe Geisse I have arrested four or five times, and there are old fines against him. I swore out the warrant against Geisse for assault and battery on John Rolley. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$24. He was put in jail, and I gave him his meals. He has not spoken to me for three or four years, except when he was arrested, and Joe Geisse has not recognized me for a year. I put the tramp in jail that night, as he wanted shelter. I came up stairs that evening, and there was a sound money meeting going on, and left here at 8 o'clock with Officer Mick and went home. I was not east of city hall after 7 o'clock. I did not see Joe Geisse that evening, and never had any conversation with him about letting Ed out for \$15."

He then stated he was not out of the house that evening, and did not know of the escape until the next morning. He said the statement of Ed Geisse was false, and told how he hunted up the tramp to find out what he knew. The tramp said he was asleep, and knew nothing about the escape. Warren said he ordered the police to look for Geisse, and made a charge against him for stealing the locks. He made several trips to East Liverpool, and when he heard Geisse was going to vote had the polls watched. He then described the affair at the house the day Geisse got away from the officers, and said that John Dennis came around the house with a brick in his hand and said that if the officers entered the house someone might get killed. He was questioned about the keys, and said that there were over 100 to the front door.

"A few nights after Geisse escaped Morgan came to me," continued Warren, "and said he had a proposition from Frank Geisse to pay Jabby's fine, and to return the locks or pay for them. I went to His Honor and told him not to accept the money until he found out who permitted Ed to escape."

The cross examination was short, and Officer Morgan came next. He told of the orders issued by Warren after the escape, and about the trouble at the house. Joe Geisse ordered them out of the yard, and was not telling the truth when he said Morgan told him he didn't

want Jabby. He said he laughed because the people "yelled rubber neck" at them. "Frank Geisse told me that when the fine was reduced he would pay it, and the locks would be returned," said Morgan. He related a conversation with Claude Marshall when she was in jail about the escape in which she said: "You didn't do it, and can't be accused of it. The police don't carry all the keys to the Wellsville jail, and if I wanted out and Jabby Geisse was on this side of the river he could let me out and not do any more damage than you would."

Officer Cohagan told the story of the trouble at the house, and Dan Davidson said he would not believe either Joe or Ed Geisse on oath. S. A. Sharp testified the same way, while Thomas Stafford would only say their reputations was bad. John Nicholson would not believe either of them on oath and Sharp was recalled to tell that the locks could be sawed through in 10 minutes. O. C. Sinclair, ex-mayor, said he wouldn't believe either of them on oath in matters in which they had a personal interest. Geisse wanted to know why he always accepted his plea of guilty then. Sherman Quayle said it would only take five minutes to saw the locks in two, and the defense closed at 6:10.

Frank Geisse was called in rebuttal, and said: "I came before the mayor and told him I thought there was partiality being shown and wanted him to reduce the fine. O. S. Bowers belongs to a poker room over Lawson's store, run by Captain Neasley and Dave McDonald, and they have never been molested."

Mayor Jones interrupted the witness with, "Let the councilmen here take note of that statement," and the witness continued: "Complaint has been made against them several times, but they were always told of it and shut up the room for a few days, and then began business again." The witness closed by saying Yale locks could not be sawed in two in five minutes. Attorney Brookes said he would make no argument and the case closed.

SPLENDID MUSIC

Was Rendered by the Faculty of Beaver College at the First M. E. Church.

A fair-sized audience assembled at the First M. E. church last night to hear the recital by the faculty of Beaver college. The entertainment was late in commencing, the performers not arriving until near 9 o'clock. Doctor Huston mounted the pulpit and in a few words explained to the visitors that they should not feel disappointed by the size of the audience or think the city unappreciative of the talent of their popular college, but that considering the numerous forces the committee had to contend with, the audience was exceptionally large. The program was carried out as announced, Mr. Salmon opening with a piano impromptu in three parts by Chopin, which was applauded. He was followed by Mr. Gardner in a vocal solo, which showed a strong, rich voice. The next number was a piano duet by Miss Smith and Mr. Salmon, followed by an interesting reading by Miss Kier. The performers each gave another selection, including responses to encores, and the entertainment was over. The program was one of merit, and the applause which followed each number, showed the appreciation of the audience. A neat sum was netted for the piano fund, and the committee in charge are pleased with their success.

A HANDSOME PICTURE.

She Was Not Aware That She Was Possessing.

The writer was passing down Fifth street last evening, when his attention was attracted to the handsome show window of the Boston store, and as he paused to glance at it, there came from a side entrance, a charming young lady, nicely costumed and attractive in appearance, stepping to the center of the window, where she paused meditatively, as if engaged in the thought of a possibly approaching matrimonial venture, unconsciously posing in such an attractive way as to form a really attractive picture, the sight of which caused pedestrians on the opposite side of the street to halt and admire the living picture and its surroundings. Don't dare ask the name of the posing maiden, as we have been impressed with the fact that it must be kept a secret.

DEAD IN HANOVER.

Joseph McGann Passed Away After a Long Illness.

Joseph McGann died last evening at his home in Hanover, aged 19 years, after a lingering illness of malarial fever. The young man was employed at the Voder pottery as printer becoming ill, and has a large circle of friends who will hear with regret of his demise. The funeral will take place Sunday morning from his late residence.

TRENTON MEN PRESENT

A Committee of Operatives In
Washington.

NOTHING DONE THIS MORNING

The Glassworkers Occupied All the Time, but the Potters Are Being Heard This Afternoon—The Best of Feeling Prevails.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—[Special.]—The glassworkers and potters are before the ways and means committee today showing cause why their industries should be represented by a higher duty in the tariff bill.

The East Liverpool delegation arrived here this morning, and were closeted for a time with Hon. R. W. Taylor. The committee of manufacturers came in from Trenton last night, and were ready for the hearing this morning. A delegation of operative potters also came from Trenton, and will present their side of the matter when the hearing begins this afternoon. The committees from the Trenton workmen have abundant statistics.

The glassworkers occupied the greater part of the time this morning, and the potters waited. At noon it was announced the potting industry would be heard this afternoon. E. A. Stevenson, for the East Liverpool operatives, will go before the committee at 2 o'clock. The best of feeling prevails on every hand, and there is no thought of dissension.

A FEW CASES

Have Been Filed In Common Pleas Court.

LISBON, Jan. 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. Louisa Weidmyer, of Leetonia, wants \$325 from John Langenbach, of Muncie, Ind. It is due on a note.

William Arnold, of East Palestine, appealed from the court of Mayor Logan, where he was fined \$41.17 for fighting. Suspension of sentence has been granted.

The McCormick Machine company, of Chicago, last evening sued Samuel O. Nazen, of Signal, for \$120, due for a finder, and \$10 for twine.

Harvey Goshen, of Leetonia, who has been in jail for contempt of court, was released on bond. In 1895 he was ordered to pay \$2.50 a week for the maintenance of his child, but he disobeyed it.

Judge Young's ruling in the Montooth-Sheckler case was to make an entry of dismissal, and assess the costs to the plaintiff because many of the charges were not sustained. The deposition of Mrs. Taters was presented as the final evidence, and cited one instance in which Mrs. Sheckler had threatened to strike her with a poker. She also believed Mrs. Sheckler would kill her. She said she signed her property to Sheckler without knowing it. She now lives with Mrs. Montooth, and the court allowed her to decide whether she will return to the Shecklers.

J. H. Brookes was appointed guardian of Edward Betteridge, with a bond of \$2,400.

William Welch and Celestia Calvin, Edward J. Owens and Maude Shamp, all of East Liverpool, were granted marriage licenses.

INDIGNANT.

The Township Trustees Have a Just Complaint.

The township trustees are highly indignant because of an item published last evening in a local paper. They say they were never asked to take the Heckler case. Doctor Hobbs told Mr. Al-bright last Monday that he would care for the patient, and not until Wednesday did he give it up, when Doctor Williams assumed charge. Fred Heckler said they had never been without provisions and coal, and were reluctant to accept any aid from the trustees. The trustees brand the statement as untrue throughout, and are backed by Mr. Heckler in their story.

AN INJUSTICE.

Mr. Jones Denies That He Has Left the City.

The case of Baer Bros., of Wheeling, against Jones Bros., listed for trial yesterday before Squire Rose, was postponed until Saturday on account of the absence of the plaintiff. L. O. Jones, one of the parties sued, stated that gross injustice was done him by persons who scattered broadcast the report he left the city to escape his obligations. He admits himself and brother are indebted to Baer Bros., but says not for the amount claimed.

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"I was told by Warren the mayor wanted to see me," he said, "but didn't pay any attention to it because I had no money with which to pay my fine. I thought when I gave Warren the \$15 it was to pay part of Jabby's fine. I didn't try to bribe the officer. I think Frank tried to stand good for the fine. I didn't tell anybody about giving Warren the money, and didn't know about the jail being broken. I don't read the newspapers because I can't read. I never heard anything about it until Mr. Morrow said he heard Warren say he would give \$25 to find out who let Jabby out. I met Jabby two days before Christmas, and asked him why he didn't go down and give himself up, as they couldn't do anything with him. I didn't know Jabby was hiding, and didn't know officers were looking for him. When the officers were at the house Cohagan was the only man on the ground who seemed to want Jabby. The rest of them didn't seem to know what they wanted or why they were there." Mr. Jones then cross-examined the witness, who said Warren had told him he was at their house because the council knew Jabby was at home.

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Mrs. Etta Geisse, the mother of Ed Geisse, testified to having been to see her son the evening before he escaped. Mr. Jones asked what their conversation was, and Mr. Brookes objected saying that in any legal prosecution it would not be competent. Mayor Jones said they wanted all the light they could get on the subject, and admitted the question. Mrs. Geisse said he wanted to get out, and told her he would have to go to the workhouse. She told him to behave himself when he got back, and gave him \$2. She then left the jail.

"About 4:30 that morning someone rapped at my door," said the witness. "I went downstairs, and Ed was standing there. I asked him how he got out, and he said: 'I got out and I am going over the river.' I sent him food three or four times by Edward Bunting." She then told how the officers came to the house after him, and said Morgan told her they didn't want Ed, but she did not take his word and let him in the house, as she had been fooled before.

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The state rested at 3:40, and the first witness called by the defense was Mrs. J. F. Warren. She said: "I am the wife of Joseph Warren. I heard of the escape of Ed Geisse from Mr. Warren. The night of the 21st and the morning of the 22d he was at home. He came home in the evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, and he never left the house until the next morning. At 9 o'clock we went to bed. I cannot say that he was not out of the room during the night, as we have a child who is sick with whoop-

ing cough, and he sleeps just outside the door of our bedroom in an adjoining room, and we have to get up often in the night to care for him. I was up with the child that night, but I don't remember how often. I know positively Mr. Warren never had his street clothes on that night, and was in bed at 4 o'clock that morning. I got up about 6 o'clock the next morning, and Mr. Warren got up at the same time. He went up town about 7:30, and when he returned at dinner time he told me of the Geisse escape, and said, now he had gotten out, it would reflect on the police force. It occurred to me at once that some of Mr. Warren's enemies would blame him, and that is the reason I remember so distinctly about him being at home that evening."

Officer Mick was called. He said: "I am a special officer and janitor of the building. The night Geisse got out of jail I walked to the foot of the steps with Chief Warren. He said he was going home and started down street, and I went in the postoffice to clean it out. While I was in there Tommy Fogo called me and asked me if anybody was in the jail besides Jabby. I told him I didn't think there was. There was a sound money meeting going on upstairs, and I think Warren was there all evening, but I know he walked down stairs with me. I have keys for all the doors in the building except the jail door. My key to the front door will unlock the jail door, but will not lock it. The club room boys all carry keys to the front door. The keys to the fire department, postoffice and water works office will lock and unlock the jail door. Every key to the front door will unlock the jail door. The iron door of the jail is fastened by a Yale lock and there are a dozen keys to it. All the officers carry a key to it, and there are six keys in the vault, to which nobody has access but mayor and marshal. I don't know who arrested the tramp or when he was put in. The locks have all been changed since the escape, but by whose orders I don't know."

Charles Boyd testified to being present at the conference between Geisse and the mayor, and said Joe Geisse told the same story he did on the witness stand. Warren and Geisse had hot words at the conference.

Chief Warren said: I have been chief of police for two and one-half years, and was on the force five years before that. I have known Joe and Ed Geisse for four years. Ed Geisse has been arrested over 20 times. In two years, and I have made over half the arrests, and the majority of them were made on my affidavit. He has been very bitter toward me for some time, and would make insulting remarks. He has frequently told me he would get even with me. Joe Geisse I have arrested four or five times, and there are old fines against him. I swore out the warrant against Geisse for assault and battery on John Rolley. He plead guilty and was fined \$24. He was put in jail, and I gave him his meals. He has not spoken to me for three or four years, except when he was arrested, and Joe Geisse has not recognized me for a year. I put the tramp in jail that night, as he wanted shelter. I came up stairs that evening, and there was a sound money meeting going on, and left here at 8 o'clock with Officer Mick and went home. I was not east of city hall after 7 o'clock. I did not see Joe Geisse that evening, and never had any conversation with him about letting Ed out for \$15."

He then stated he was not out of the house that evening, and did not know of the escape until the next morning. He said the statement of Ed Geisse was false, and told how he hunted up the tramp to find out what he knew. The tramp said he was asleep, and knew nothing about the escape. Warren said he ordered the police to look for Geisse, and made a charge against him for stealing the locks. He made several trips to East Liverpool, and when he heard Geisse was going to vote had the polls watched. He then described the affair at the house the day Geisse got away from the officers, and said that John Dennis came around the house with a brick in his hand and said that if the officers entered the house someone might get killed. He was questioned about the keys, and said that there were over 100 to the front door.

"A few nights after Geisse escaped Morgan came to me," continued Warren, "and said he had a proposition from Frank Geisse to pay Jabby's fine, and to return the locks or pay for them. I went to His Honor and told him not to accept the money until he found out who permitted Ed to escape."

The cross examination was short, and Officer Morgan came next. He told of the orders issued by Warren after the escape, and about the trouble at the house. Joe Geisse ordered them out of the yard, and was not telling the truth when he said Morgan told him he didn't

want Jabby. He said he laughed because the people "yelled rubber neck" at them. "Frank Geisse told me that when the fine was reduced he would pay it, and the locks would be returned," said Morgan. He related a conversation with Claude Marshall when she was in jail about the escape in which she said: "You didn't do it, and can't be accused of it. The police don't carry all the keys to the Wellsville jail, and if I wanted out and Jabby Geisse was on this side of the river he could let me out and not do any more damage than you would."

Officer Cohagan told the story of the trouble at the house, and Dan Davidson said he would not believe either Joe or Ed Geisse on oath. S. A. Sharp testified the same way, while Thomas Stafford would only say their reputation was bad. John Nicholson would not believe either of them on oath and Sharp was recalled to tell that the locks could be sawed through in 10 minutes. O. C. Sinclair, ex-mayor, said he wouldn't believe either of them on oath in matters in which they had a personal interest. Geisse wanted to know why he always accepted his plea of guilty then. Sherman Quayle said it would only take five minutes to saw the locks in two, and the defense closed at 6:10.

Frank Geisse was called in rebuttal, and said: "I came before the mayor and told him I thought there was partiality being shown and wanted him to reduce the fine. O. S. Bowers belongs to a poker room over Lawson's store, run by Captain Neasley and Dave McDonald, and they have never been molested."

Mayor Jones interrupted the witness with, "Let the councilmen here take note of that statement," and the witness continued: "Complaint has been made against them several times, but they were always told of it and shut up the room for a few days, and then began business again." The witness closed by saying Yale locks could not be sawed in two in five minutes. Attorney Brookes said he would make no argument and the case closed.

SPLENDID MUSIC

Was Rendered by the Faculty of Beaver College at the First M. E. Church.

A fair-sized audience assembled at the First M. E. church last night to hear the recital by the faculty of Beaver college. The entertainment was late in commencing, the performers not arriving until near 9 o'clock. Doctor Huston mounted the pulpit and in a few words explained to the visitors that they should not feel disappointed by the size of the audience or think the city unappreciative of the talent of their popular college, but that considering the numerous forces the committee had to contend with, the audience was exceptionally large. The program was varied out as announced, Mr. Salmon opening with a piano impromptu in three parts by Chopin, which was applauded. He was followed by Mr. Gardner in a vocal solo, which showed a strong, rich voice. The next number was a piano duet by Miss Smith and Mr. Salmon, followed by an interesting reading by Miss Kier. The performers each gave another selection, including responses to encores, and the entertainment was over. The program was one of merit, and the applause which followed each number, showed the appreciation of the audience. A neat sum was netted for the piano fund, and the committee in charge are pleased with their success.

A HANDSOME PICTURE.

She Was Not Aware That She Was Possessing.

The writer was passing down Fifth street last evening, when his attention was attracted to the handsome show window of the Boston store, and as he paused to glance at it, there came from a side entrance, a charming young lady, nicely costumed and attractive in appearance, stepping to the center of the window, where she paused meditatively, as if engaged in the thought of a possibly approaching matrimonial venture, unconsciously posing in such an attractive way as to form a really attractive picture, the sight of which caused pedestrians on the opposite side of the street to halt and admire the living picture and its surroundings. Don't dare ask the name of the posing maiden, as we have been impressed with the fact that it must be kept a secret.

DEAD IN HANOVER.

Joseph McGann Passed Away After a Long Illness.

Joseph McGann died last evening at his home in Hanover, aged 19 years, after a lingering illness of malarial fever. The young man was employed at the Votrey pottery as printer before becoming ill, and has a large circle of friends who will hear with regret of his demise. The funeral will take place Sunday morning from his late residence.

TRENTON MEN PRESENT

A Committee of Operatives In
Washington.

NOTHING DONE THIS MORNING

The Glassworkers Occupied All the Time, but the Potters Are Being Heard This Afternoon—The Best of Feeling Prevails.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—[Special.—]The glassworkers and potters are before the ways and means committee today showing cause why their industries should be represented by a higher duty in the tariff bill.

The East Liverpool delegation arrived here this morning, and were closeted for a time with Hon. R. W. T aylor. The committee of manufacturers came in from Trenton last night, and were ready for the hearing this morning. A delegation of operative potters also came from Trenton, and will present their side of the matter when the hearing begins this afternoon. The committees from the Trenton workmen have abundant statistics.

The glassworkers occupied the greater part of the time this morning, and the potters waited. At noon it was announced the potting industry would be heard this afternoon. E. A. Stevenson, for the East Liverpool operatives, will go before the committee at 2 o'clock. The best of feeling prevails on every hand, and there is no thought of dissension.

A FEW CASES

Have Been Filed In Common Pleas Court.

LISBON, Jan. 8.—[Special.—]Mrs. Louisa Weidmyer, of Leontonia, wants \$325 from John Langenbach, of Muncie, Ind. It is due on a note.

William Arnold, of East Palestine, appealed from the court of Mayor Logan, where he was fined \$41.17 for fighting. Suspension of sentence has been granted. The McCormick Machine company, of Chicago, last evening sued Samuel O. Nuzen, of Signal, for \$120, due for a finder, and \$10 for twine.

Harvey Goshen, of Leontonia, who has been in jail for contempt of court, was released on bond. In 1895 he was ordered to pay \$2.50 a week for the maintenance of his child, but he disobeyed it.

Judge Young's ruling in the Montooth-Sheckler case was to make an entry of dismissal, and assess the costs to the plaintiff because many of the charges were not sustained. The deposition of Mrs. Taters was presented as the final evidence, and cited one instance in which Mrs. Sheckler had threatened to strike her with a poker. She also believed Mrs. Sheckler would kill her. She said she signed her property to Sheckler without knowing it. She now lives with Mrs. Montooth, and the court allowed her to decide whether she will return to the Shecklers.

J. H. Brookes was appointed guardian of Edward Betteridge, with a bond of \$2,400.

William Welch and Celestia Calvin, Edward J. Owens and Maude Shamp, all of East Liverpool, were granted marriage licenses.

INDIGNANT.

The Township Trustees Have a Just Complaint.

The township trustees are highly indignant because of an item published last evening in a local paper. They say they were never asked to take the Heckler case. Doctor Hobbs told Mr. Al-bright last Monday that he would care for the patient, and not until Wednesday did he give it up, when Doctor Williams assumed charge. Fred Heckler said they had never been without provisions and coal, and were reluctant to accept any aid from the trustees. The trustees brand the statement as untrue throughout, and are backed by Mr. Heckler in their story.

AN INJUSTICE.

Mr. Jones Denies That He Has Left the City.

The case of Baer Bros., of Wheeling, against Jones Bros., listed for trial yesterday before Squire Rose, was postponed until Saturday on account of the absence of the plaintiff. L. O. Jones, one of the parties sued, stated that gross injustice was done him by persons who scattered broadcast the report he left the city to escape his obligations. He admits himself and brother are indebted to Baer Bros., but says not for the amount claimed.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.

(Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool, O., postoffice.)

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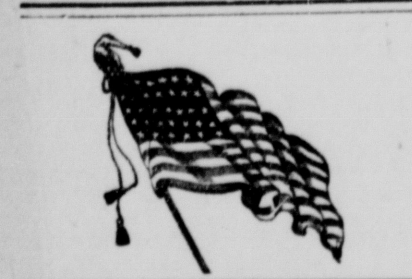
By the Week 10

ADVERTISERS will make note that to guarantee insertion, copy for ads must be in before 9 o'clock of the day on which they are to be run.

A perusal of our columns will show the greatest advertisements put up in this section.

Neat ads take time. The earlier your copy, the more attractive your advertisement, so hustle in before 9 O'CLOCK.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., FRIDAY, JAN. 8.



POOR Andrew Jackson. This is the night he gets it.

CONGRESS might do many things that would be worse than the passage of a law forever stamping out polygamy in Utah.

The senate may or it may not agree to the schedules of the new tariff bill, but the prospect just now points to the exercise of its good sense.

It is to be hoped Mr. Dingley's committee knows more of pottery and its needs than did the misguided body presided over by Mr. Wilson.

The price of wheat is gratifying. Now let us have protection sufficient to move wool up a point or two, and the average Columbian farmer will smile again.

The correspondents, who are so industriously making cabinets for Major McKinley, might apply to some furniture factory for employment after March 4.

ADDITIONAL light thrown on the acts of General Weyler does not change in any great degree the original estimate of his character. Butcher appears to be his proper name.

The hide bound gold bugs of the east are as senseless in their demands as the equally one-sided silverites of the west. There is certainly some happy medium between these metallic extremes.

If the currency reformers will only wait a few months while the tariff is being revised they can depend on it congress will not be long in deciding whether the greenback should go.

The Cleveland chamber of commerce will take a trip through the state. Why don't our own board of commerce invite them to East Liverpool, and show them what nice things are made here. They sell crockery in Cleveland.

WHEN the Democrats are short of argument they always find safety in something about a protective tariff being the especial friend of trusts, and this in the face of what their own foolish doctrine has done.

The last loan of Spain was easily floated. The banks of Madrid simply loaned the money of their depositors to the money lenders, and they loaned it to the government. Banking must be a convenient business in Spain.

The shrewdest business men of America are the higher officials of the great railway systems. Many railroads have placed big orders for rails and equipment. Does that look as though the return of prosperity was to be long postponed?

ABOLISH THE FEE SYSTEM.

It is not at all improbable that the next legislature will be called upon to enact a law abolishing the fee system and providing for the payment of salaries to all county officials. This will be in line with a rapidly growing sentiment. There is powerful opposition to paying a few men, as a rule politicians, for doing work which any competent office or business man would gladly perform for half, perhaps less than half the amount usually paid. While there are exceptions in Ohio there is no getting around the fact that a great majority of county office holders would experience some difficulty in obtaining from a private employer the amount of money they each year receive from the people. It places a burden on the taxpayers too heavy for them in justice to bear, and as some one has said allows extortion. No sane man will deny that the business done every year in the court house of this, and of every other county, could be transacted for much less than the sum now paid if the officers received salaries instead of fees. As a stroke of economy a salary law would be the same of business judgment.

CANTON DEMOCRATS BANQUET.

A Letter Read From W. J. Bryan—Some of the Speakers.

CANTON, O., Jan. 8.—The W. J. Bryan Free Silver club of this city held a banquet last night to do honor to the memory of Jackson.

Covers were laid for nearly 500 guests. The woman's auxiliary to the club assisted in the arrangements and many women were among the guests.

A number of local leaders in the Democratic, Populist and Prohibition parties, including General I. R. and Mrs. Sherwood, delivered addresses.

General A. J. Warner of Marietta, Allen O. Myers of Cincinnati, Congressman-elect J. J. Lentz of Columbus, Judge Blandin of Cleveland and others. Invitations were sent broadcast over the country and letters sent by William J. Bryan, Hon. Richard P. Bland, Senator Stewart and J. R. Sovereign were read during the celebration.

Mr. Bryan's letter is as follows: "Your favor of Dec. 7 just at hand. I have already accepted an invitation for the 7th of January, and, therefore, it will be impossible for me to be present at your banquet on that date.

"Permit me to express my regret at my inability to be there, and through you thank the members of your club for the efficient work which they did through the campaign and for their continued good will.

"If we were right in the position taken during the campaign we are still right. If our opponents were wrong during the campaign they are still wrong. Post-election events only confirm me in the opinion expressed during the campaign that no permanent and general prosperity can be expected under the gold standard. Experience is at least the test of political theories and we can patiently abide the practical test to which the theories of our opponents will now be put, prepared to take advantage of their failure, if they fail."

A STRIKE INAUGURATED.

The Fight of Miners at Massillon Promises to Be Stubborn.

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 8.—What promises to be a stubborn strike has been inaugurated by the coal miners in the Massillon district. The convention of independent miners which assembled here represented 1,800 men. Resolutions were adopted refusing to accept the 10 cents a ton reduction ordered by the operators a few days since.

A committee was named to confer with the operators and the latter expressed their determination to stand by the 51 cent rate. When the committee reported the convention decided to accept 41 cents or nothing. The local branch of the United Mine Workers will convene today and endorse the action of the convention, though the two organizations do not harmonize on all things.

OIL MEN BLOWN UP.

Terrible Accident in the Oil Fields Near Woodfield.

WOODFIELD, O., Jan. 8.—The news has reached here of a terrible accident which occurred in the Benwood oil field, near this place, in which two men were instantly killed and three others badly injured. A boiler used for drilling and pumping by the Fisher Oil company got out of order and mechanics were trying to fix it.

Suddenly the boiler exploded, and one man, whose name cannot be learned, who was at work on top of the boiler, was thrown 100 feet in the air and instantly killed. Another man, who was standing near, had a part of his head blown off, expiring immediately. Three other men were badly injured, but their names are not reported. All were employed in the oil fields.

A Police Sergeant Killed.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 8.—Sergeant of Police Amer Keller has died from concussion of the brain received by a ladder falling upon him at a fire. He was 45 years old and had served 21 years on the police force. Two firemen and a bystander were also less seriously injured. The loss at the fire was only \$4,000. The alarm was from box 13.

Servant Burned to Death.

HAMILTON, O., Jan. 8.—Lulu Jones, aged 24, a servant employed at the home of ex-Assistant Postmaster General E. G. Rathbone, has been burned to death and Mrs. Rathbone in attempting to save the girl's life was painfully burned about the arms and face, escaping death. The girl's dress caught from a range.

TO CARRY ARMS TO CUBA.

The Steamer Dauntless Makes a Request For Clearance.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 8.—The steamer Dauntless, Captain Myers, has returned to Jacksonville.

W. A. Bisbee, owner of the tug, says that he will in a few days load her with arms and ammunition and munitions of war and will then clear her for Cuba. Mr. Bisbee applied for clearance for the Dauntless to the port of Neuvas, Cuba, with munitions of war. But Collector Bisbee refused to grant the clearance to the tug until he had consulted the authorities at Washington, which was done by wire.

TONSILINE

Is a perfect family remedy for all throat diseases—Sore Throat, Sore Mouth and Quinsy quickly yield to its virtues. It is not slow and tedious in its

CURES

but gives almost instant relief. Tonsiline is entirely harmless. It stands alone as a remarkable and modern cure for

SORE THROAT

and all similar troubles.

25 and 50c. at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., CANTON, O.

INVENTORY SALE.

You have heard this season of all kinds of sales—some real true sales and bankrupt sales; others selling goods far below cost price, and many others that you have read of. You know that a great many have been fraud sales; neither can a merchant always sell seasonable goods at all times at cost price, for he must have a reasonable profit to carry on his business. The successful merchant will not advertise untruthfully; but what he advertises should be the truth. Have you noticed our ads? Did you ever see any article advertised that we failed to back up with honest goods. We are now in the midst of the winter season.

We Have a Few Heavy Winter SUITS and OVERCOATS on Hand.

We do not want to carry them over. We must also make room for Spring Goods which will soon arrive.

FEB. 1, 1897.

we invoice. We want to make it as great a year's business as we can, so we have applied the knife on all kinds of winter goods.

AN OVERCOAT SALE.

Real true tailor made Overcoats, made by "H. S. M." Every garment warranted by the manufacturer.

Only 46 Blue and Black Kersey Overcoats, only sizes left, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 40, former price, \$15, you can buy at the inventory sale at

\$9.88

Nine Fine Kersey Overcoats, G. J. F. & Co. make, only sizes left, 37, 38 and 40, inventory price,

\$11.88

Thirty-seven Extra Fine Kersey Overcoats, sold at \$20, inventory price

\$13.62

Eighteen Elegantly Made Overcoats, blue and black, sold at \$12, inventory price

\$7.98

Forty-two Men's Suits, one or two of a style left, sold at \$13, \$14, \$15 and \$16, inventory price,

\$10.00

Two hundred and sixty-four pairs of Boys' Knee pants, sizes 5 to 14, all wool, sold at 72c and 98c, inventory price,

39c

Children's Suits and Overcoats, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, all kinds of winter good, will be sold at this inventory sale at

AWAY DOWN LOW PRICES.

Joseph Bros.

DIFFER WITH GROWERS

Manufacturers Oppose High Duty on Raw Wool.

COMPENSATORY TARIFF ON GOODS

Their Idea What the Wool Business Needs—A Shoddy Manufacturer Causes a Sensation—An Exhaustive Argument Made by S. N. D. North.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The wool manufacturers furnished an interesting time in the tariff hearings. They did not ask for free wool, but represented that the Wilson law had closed half of their mills and had proved destructive to the country's business generally. They wanted compensatory duties on woolen goods, and a more moderate tariff than the woolgrowers had asked.

Their chief spokesman was the secretary of the Wool Manufacturers' association, S. D. N. North of Boston. William Whitman of the Arlington mills of Massachusetts, urged the committee to consider the question of permanence above everything else in framing the tariff, and B. C. Moses of Maine, suggested discriminating duties against consigned goods. Sigmund Muhliauer of Cleveland, the proprietor of the largest shoddy factory in the country, asserted that the woolen manufacturers all bought his goods, knowing their value, and promised to give the committee a list of his customers. He wanted higher duties. Manufacturers bought it to mix with new wools.

When the witness declared that all the leading manufacturers of the country were his customers there was an outcry from the assembled manufacturers.

North said the National Wool Manufacturers' association counseled moderation in fixing rates, requesting moderate protection, which would enable them to reopen their mills, but not excessive duties, and a promise of permanence. Changes were only a less evil, he said, than rates too low to permit competition with foreigners. The wool manufacturers had suffered more than any other class by the tariff of 1894.

Imports of cloths in 1895 ran up to 40,000,000 pounds, almost equal to the three years, 1891, 1892 and 1893, under the McKinley act. The largest quantity of cloths imported in any year before was 16,248,313 in 1892, and the increase in 1895 over the largest previous year was 147 per cent. The total imports of manufactures of wool in 1895 were valued at \$60,819,000 foreign value. The duty paid value was \$80,000,000; about one-third the value of woolsens made in the mills of the United States in such a year as 1890, and equal to about one-half the domestic product in 1895. The United States has enough machinery, when in operation, to supply home consumption.

It was the belief of wool manufacturers that while the law nominally allows duties of 40 and 50 per cent, the protection because of undervaluations did not exceed 25 to 35 per cent. The manufacturer did not complain of the present rates, but of the form in which they were assessed and the manner of collection, and to the dividing lines in the levying of an ad valorem duty and particularly to the dividing line at 50 cents a pound, which tempted importers to save 10 per cent in duties by undervaluations of 2 or 3 cents a pound. The manufacturers desired a law reducing undervaluations to a minimum and operating with certainty and equity. A special committee of the Rate Association of Wool Manufacturers, after a year's investigation, had concluded that it was impossible to do away with the ad valorem principle because of variations in weave, texture, materials and finish, which distinguish woolsens from other textures. Therefore the compensatory duty was the vital part of the wool schedule. It was the misfortune of the industry that it was the only one upon whose raw materials the protective policy required a duty to be placed which correspondingly increased its cost.

Other duties on raw material did not affect the cost of the finished product. Ohio wool had dropped in value from 29 cents to 18½ cents in 1896. The 1892 price was 31 cents above the scoured pound of the London price of the corresponding grade of Australian wool, while the 1896 price was below the London price. The purpose of the compensatory duty was to place the American manufacturer in the same position as though he had his goods duty free. The compensatory duty had never before accomplished this.

Mr. North discussed in detail the theory of the compensatory duty, and estimated the manufacturing loss on wool at an average of 35 per cent. As heretofore assessed the duty bore no relation to the value of the material, it might be equivalent to 50 per cent or to 150 per cent ad valorem, according to shrinkage, and was a tax on every pound of dirt and grease imported with the wool. The compensatory duty was based on shrinkage of 50 per cent. The tariff on scoured wool, three times as high as on greasy, fixed by the growers, established in the law a uniform shrinkage of 60½ per cent, but compelled the manufacturer to import greasy wools. The compensatory duty piled up the duty on goods to a point far above that necessary for protective purposes, every cent added to the duty on wool making necessary the addition of 4 cents on woolen goods.

The disadvantages to the manufacturer of the wool duty were:

First—It restricted him to the narrowest limits in the selection of foreign wools, excluding him from many blends in which the foreign manufacturer got the best results.

Second—This concentration of American purchasers upon a small class of foreign wools increased the price of those wools.

Third—It correspondingly enlarged the choice and cheapened the price of the wools of the foreign manufacturer.

Fourth—All restrictions of the old law upon the importation of wool were devised to embarrass the manufacturer, implying that the whole business of importing wool was tainted with fraud.

Nevertheless the manufacturers did not resist the wool duties, they agreed to a protection on wool equal to the protection they expected on their own goods, but they resisted any return to the extreme characteristics of previous schedules. The use of foreign wools

have become indispensable. The supply of fine wools grown here was decreasing because the farmer found greater profit in mutton sheep. Notwithstanding the high duties on wool from 1861 to 1894, there never was a time when the home supply was so insufficient.

"I am an original free wool man among the manufacturers," said B. C. Moses of Maine. "I am still a favor of free wool theoretically. What we want is a tariff so moderate that it will be permanent and will not be overthrown."

Mr. Moses urged the committee to pay attention to the undervaluations of consigned goods, and suggested an application of ad valorem duties to them, or some discrimination against them.

PACIFIC RAILROAD FUNDING BILL

Four Speeches Made Upon the Measure in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Pacific railroad funding bill, which is considered the most important piece of legislation which will come before congress at this session, came up in the house under a special order, which allows two days for general debate and one day for amendments and debate under the five-minute rule with provision for a final vote on Monday next. There was a great deal of interest in the measure and the members gave all the speakers very close attention. A huge map of the roads with their feeders was hung on a frame erected in the area in front of the speaker's rostrum, and served to illustrate many of the points made.

There were only four speakers. Mr. Powers (Pop., Vt.), the chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, who opened with an exhaustive two-hour argument in support of the bill, Mr. Hubbard (Rep., Mo.), the minority member of the committee, who has charge of the opposition, and Messrs. Grow (Rep., Pa.) and Bell (Dem., Tex.), who spoke respectively for and against the measure.

Mr. Powers explained that the government, when the road was built, not only gave land grants, but guaranteed the first mortgage bonds of the roads and took a second mortgage on the roads. At the time of the building of the roads there was so much competition by cities for the terminus that branch lines were built in different cities. The supreme court has decided that the government lien only applies to the main road and not the branches.

He then gave a computation of the present indebtedness of the roads on Jan. 1, 1897, at \$53,715,408 on the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific and \$57,681,514 on the Central Pacific and Western Pacific. The time had now come, he said, when the government must act. The roads had defaulted both mortgage and bonds. The government could foreclose or it could seize the road under the law. If either of these courses was pursued the government would be obliged to immediately pay the outstanding first mortgage bonds, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$61,385,000. Was this advisable with the present condition of the treasury? But this was not all, he said. If the government took the roads, it was an "inside road" without terminals. Not a train could be run into Omaha. The government could not operate it without terminals; it could not sell it without terminals to advantage. In case of the attempt to sell the property would be at the mercy of the owners of the terminals.

The plan which the Pacific railroad committee proposed, he said, was to extinguish the remaining debts of these companies by periodical payments, with interest upon the deferred payments at 2 per cent. These debts the bill provided should be secured by second mortgages made by the companies, which shall embrace not only subsidized parts of the roads on which the government now has a second lien, but also all their branches, terminals, lands and equipments to which the lien of the government does not now extend.

The bill provides for the issue of the company's bonds for the government's balance of \$112,000,000 at 2 per cent, and for annual payments by each company on account of principal \$395,000 annually for ten years, \$550,000 for ten years and the balance at the rate of \$750,000 annually. If this bill were passed and the government should eventually be obliged to take the roads, Mr. Powers said, it would then have a railroad to operate, not a portion of a road.

The Senate Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The senate had a long and busy session passing a number of bills on the calendar, including several amendments to the law of navigation and also the bill authorizing the president to reappoint to the navy command Quackenbush, whose case has occasioned much controversy. Progress was made on the bill for free homesteads on Indian lands, but a final vote was not reached. Mr. Platt opposed the bill in a lengthy speech, pointing out that it would cost the government a loss of many millions. The senate adjourned until Monday.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance \$3.00
Three Months 1.25
By the Week 10

ADVERTISERS Will make no insertion, copy for ads must be in before 9 o'clock of the day on which they are to be published. A perusal of our columns will show the greatest advertisements put up in this section. Neat ads take time. The earlier your copy, the more attractive your advertisement, so hurry in your 9 O'CLOCK.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., FRIDAY, JAN. 8



Poor Andrew Jackson. This is the night he gets it.

CONGRESS might do many things that would be worse than the passage of a law forever stamping out polygamy in Utah.

The senate may or it may not agree to the schedules of the new tariff bill, but the prospect just now points to the exercise of its good sense.

It is to be hoped Mr. Dingley's committee knows more of pottery and its needs than did the misguided body presided over by Mr. Wilson.

The price of wheat is gratifying. Now let us have protection sufficient to move wool up a point or two, and the average Columbian farmer will smile again.

The correspondents, who are so industriously making cabinets for Major McKinley, might apply to some furniture factory for employment after March 4.

ADDITIONAL light thrown on the acts of General Weyler does not change in any great degree the original estimate of his character. Butcher appears to be his proper name.

THE hidebound gold bugs of the east are as senseless in their demands as the equally one-sided silverites of the west. There is certainly some happy medium between these metallic extremes.

If the currency reformers will only wait a few months while the tariff is given revised they can depend on it congress will not be long in deciding whether the greenback should go.

THE Cleveland chamber of commerce will take a trip through the state. Why don't our own board of commerce invite them to East Liverpool, and show them what nice things are made here. They sell crockery in Cleveland.

WHEN the Democrats are short of argument they always find safety in something about a protective tariff being the especial friend of trusts, and this in the face of what their own foolish doctrine has done.

THE last loan of Spain was easily floated. The banks of Madrid simply loaned the money of their depositors to the money lenders, and they loaned it to the government. Banking must be a convenient business in Spain.

THE shrewdest business men of America are the higher officials of the great railway systems. Many railroads have placed big orders for rails and equipment. Does that look as though the return of prosperity was to be long postponed?

ABOLISH THE FEE SYSTEM.

It is not at all improbable that the next legislature will be called upon to enact a law abolishing the fee system and providing for the payment of salaries to all county officials. This will be in line with a rapidly growing sentiment. There is powerful opposition to paying a few men, as a rule politicians, for doing work which any competent office or business man would gladly perform for half, perhaps less than half the amount usually paid. While there are exceptions in Ohio there is no getting around the fact that a great majority of county office holders would experience some difficulty in obtaining from a private employer the amount of money they each year receive from the people. It places a burden on the taxpayers too heavy for them in justice to bear, and as some one has said allows extortion. No sane man will deny that the business done every year in the court house of this, and of every other county, could be transacted for much less than the sum now paid if the officers received salaries instead of fees. As a stroke of economy a salary law would be the some of business judgment.

CANTON DEMOCRATS BANQUET.

A Letter Read From W. J. Bryan—Some of the Speakers.

CANTON, O., Jan. 8.—The W. J. Bryan Free Silver club of this city held a banquet last night to do honor to the memory of Jackson.

Covers were laid for nearly 500 guests. The woman's auxiliary to the club assisted in the arrangements and many women were among the guests. A number of local leaders in the Democratic, Populist and Prohibition parties, including General I. R. and Mrs. Sherwood, delivered addresses.

Toasts were also responded to by General A. J. Warner of Marietta, Allen O. Myers of Cincinnati, Congressman-elect J. J. Leitz of Columbus, Judge Blanton of Cleveland and others. Invitations were sent broadcast over the country and letters sent by William J. Bryan, Hon. Richard P. Bland, Senator Stewart and J. R. Sovereign were read during the celebration.

Mr. Bryan's letter is as follows: "Your favor of Dec. 7 just at hand. I have already accepted an invitation for the 7th of January, and, therefore, it will be impossible for me to be present at your banquet on that date.

"Permit me to express my regret at my inability to be there, and through you thank the members of your club for the efficient work which they did through the campaign and for their continued good will.

"If we were right in the position taken during the campaign we are still right. If our opponents were wrong during the campaign they are still wrong. Post-election events only confirm me in the opinion expressed during the campaign that no permanent and general prosperity can be expected under the gold standard. Experience is at least the test of political theories and we can patiently abide the practical test to which the theories of our opponents will now be put, prepared to take advantage of their failure, if they fail."

A STRIKE INAUGURATED.

The Fight of Miners at Massillon Promises to Be Stubborn.

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 8.—What promises to be a stubborn strike has been inaugurated by the coal miners in the Massillon district. The convention of independent miners which assembled here represented 1,800 men. Resolutions were adopted refusing to accept the 10 cents a ton reduction ordered by the operators a few days since.

A committee was named to confer with the operators and the latter expressed their determination to stand by the 51 cent rate. When the committee reported the convention decided to accept 61 cents or nothing. The local branch of the United Mine Workers will convene today and endorse the action of the convention, though the two organizations do not harmonize on all things.

OIL MEN BLOWN UP.

Terrible Accident in the Oil Fields Near Woodsfield.

WOODSFIELD, O., Jan. 8.—The news has reached here of a terrible accident which occurred in the Benwood oil field, near this place, in which two men were instantly killed and three others badly injured. A boiler used for drilling and pumping by the Fisher Oil company got out of order and mechanics were trying to fix it.

Suddenly the boiler exploded, and one man, whose name cannot be learned, who was at work on top of the boiler, was thrown 100 feet in the air and instantly killed. Another man, who was standing near, had a part of his head blown off, expiring immediately. Three other men were badly injured, but their names are not reported. All were employed in the oil fields.

A Police Sergeant Killed.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 8.—Sergeant of Police Amer Keller has died from concussion of the brain received by a ladder falling upon him at a fire. He was 45 years old and had served 21 years on the police force. Two firemen and a bystander were also seriously injured. The loss at the fire was only \$1,000. The alarm was from box 13.

Servant Burned to Death.

HAMILTON, O., Jan. 8.—Lulu Jones, aged 24, a servant employed at the home of ex-Assistant Postmaster General E. G. Rathbone, has been burned to death and Mrs. Rathbone in attempting to save the girl's life was painfully burned about the arms and face, escaping death. The girl's dress caught from a range.

TO CARRY ARMS TO CUBA.

The Steamer Dauntless Makes a Request For Clearance.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 8.—The steamer Dauntless, Captain Myers, has returned to Jacksonville.

W. A. Bisbee, owner of the tug, says that he will in a few days load her with arms and ammunition and munitions of war and will then clear her for Cuba. Mr. Bisbee applied for clearance for the Dauntless to the port of Neuvas, Cuba, with munitions of war. But Collector Bisbee refused to grant the clearance to the tug until he had consulted the authorities at Washington, which was done by wire.

TONSILINE

Is a perfect family remedy for all throat diseases—Sore Throat, Sore Mouth and Quinsy quickly yield to its virtues. It is not slow and tedious in its

CURES

but gives almost instant relief. Tonsiline is entirely harmless. It stands alone as a remarkable and modern cure for

SORE THROAT

and all similar troubles.

25 and 50c. at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., CANTON, O.

INVENTORY SALE.

You have heard this season of all kinds of sales—some real true sales and bankrupt sales; others selling goods far below cost price, and many others that you have read of. You know that a great many have been fraud sales; neither can a merchant always sell seasonable goods at all times at cost price, for he must have a reasonable profit to carry on his business. The successful merchant will not advertise untruthfully; but what he advertises should be the truth. Have you noticed our ads? Did you ever see any article advertised that we failed to back up with honest goods. We are now in the midst of the winter season.

We Have a Few Heavy Winter SUITS and OVERCOATS on Hand.

We do not want to carry them over. We must also make room for Spring Goods which will soon arrive.

FEB. 1, 1897.

We invoice. We want to make it as great a year's business as we can, so we have applied the knife on all kinds of winter goods.

AN OVERCOAT SALE.

Real true tailor made Overcoats, made by "H. S. M." Every garment warranted by the manufacturer.

Only 46 Blue and Black Kersey Overcoats, only sizes left, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 40, former price, \$15, you can buy at the inventory sale at

\$9.88

Nine Fine Kersey Overcoats, G. J. F. & Co. make, only sizes left, 37, 38 and 40, inventory price,

\$11.88

Thirty-seven Extra Fine Kersey Overcoats, sold at \$20, inventory price

\$13.62

Eighteen Elegantly Made Overcoats, blue and black, sold at \$12, inventory price

\$7.98

Forty-two Men's Suits, one or two of a style left, sold at \$13, \$14, \$15 and \$16, inventory price,

\$10.00

Two hundred and sixty-four pairs of Boys' Knee pants, sizes 5 to 14, all wool, sold at 72c and 98c, inventory price,

39c

Children's Suits and Overcoats, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, all kinds of winter good, will be sold at this inventory sale at

AWAY DOWN LOW PRICES.

Joseph Bros.

DIFFER WITH GROWERS

Manufacturers Oppose High Duty on Raw Wool.

COMPENSATORY TARIFF ON GOODS

Their Idea What the Wool Business Needs—A Shoddy Manufacturer Causes a Sensation—An Exhaustive Argument Made by S. N. D. North.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The wool manufacturers furnished an interesting time in the tariff hearings. They did not ask for free wool, but represented that the Wilson law had closed half of their mills and had proved destructive to the country's business generally. They wanted compensatory duties on woolen goods, and a more moderate tariff than the woolgrowers had asked. Their chief spokesman was the secretary of the Wool Manufacturers' association, S. N. D. North of Boston. William Whitman of the Arlington mills of Massachusetts, urged the committee to consider the question of permanence above everything else in framing the tariff, and B. C. Moses of Maine, suggested discriminating duties against consigned goods. Sigmund Muhlhauser of Cleveland, the proprietor of the largest shoddy factory in the country, asserted that the woolen manufacturers all bought his goods, knowing their value, and promised to give the committee a list of his customers. He wanted higher duties. Manufacturers bought it to mix with new wools.

When the witness declared that all the leading manufacturers of the country were his customers there was an outcry from the assembled manufacturers.

North said the National Wool Manufacturers' association counseled moderation in fixing rates, requesting moderate protection, which would enable them to reopen their mills, but not excessive duties, and a promise of permanence. Changes were only a less evil, he said, than rates too low to permit competition with foreigners. The wool manufacturer had suffered more than any other class by the tariff of 1894.

Imports of cloths in 1896 ran up to 40,000,000 pounds, almost equal to the three years, 1891, 1892 and 1893, under the McKinley act. The largest quantity of cloths imported in any year before was 16,348,313 in 1892, and the increase in 1896 over the largest previous year was 147 per cent. The total imports of manufactures of wool in 1896 were valued at \$60,319,000 foreign value. The duty paid value was \$90,000,000; about one-third the value of woolen goods made in the mills of the United States in such a year as 1890, and equal to about one-half the domestic product in 1895. The United States has enough machinery, when in operation, to supply home consumption.

It was the belief of wool manufacturers that while the law nominally allows duties of 40 and 50 per cent, the protection because of undervaluations did not exceed 35 to 35 per cent. The manufacturer did not complain of the present rates, but of the form in which they were assessed and the manner of collection, and to the dividing lines in the levying of an ad valorem duty and particularly to the dividing line at 50 cents a pound, which tempted importers to save 10 per cent in duties by undervaluations of 2 or 3 cents a pound. The manufacturers desired a law reducing undervaluations to a minimum and operating with certainty and equity. A special committee of the Rate Association of Wool Manufacturers, after a year's investigation, had concluded that it was impossible to do away with the ad valorem principle because of variations in weave, texture, materials and finish, which distinguish woolsens from other textures. Therefore the compensatory duty was the vital part of the wool tariff. It was the consensus of the industry that it was the only one upon which raw materials the protective policy required a duty to be placed which correspondingly increased its cost.

Other duties on raw material did not affect the cost of the finished product. Ohio wool had dropped in value from 29 cents to 18½ cents in 1896. The 1892 price was 31 cents above the scoured pound of the London price of the corresponding grade of Australian wool, while the 1896 price was below the London price. The purpose of the compensatory duty was to place the American manufacturer in the same position as though he had his goods duty free. The compensatory duty had never before accomplished this.

Mr. North discussed in detail the theory of the compensatory duty, and estimated the manufacturing loss on wool at an average of 35 per cent. He heretofore assessed the duty bore no relation to the value of the material, it might be equivalent to 50 per cent or to 150 per cent ad valorem, according to shrinkage, and was a tax on every pound of dirt and grease imported with the wool. The compensatory duty was based on shrinkage of 50 per cent. The tariff on scoured wool, three times as high as on grease, fixed by the growers, established in the law a uniform shrinkage of 66½ per cent, but compelled the manufacturer to import greasy wools. The compensatory duty piled up the duty on goods to a point far above that necessary for protective purposes, every cent added to the duty on wool making necessary the addition of 4 cents on woolen goods.

The disadvantages to the manufacturer of the wool tariff were:

First—It restricted him to the narrow limits in the selection of foreign wools, excluding him from many blends in which the foreign manufacturer got the best results.

Second—This concentration of American purchases upon a small class of foreign wools increased the price of those wools.

Third—It correspondingly enlarged the choice and cheapened the price of the wools of the foreign manufacturer.

Fourth—All restrictions of the old law upon the importation of wool were devised to embarrass the manufacturer, implying that the whole business of importing wool was tainted with fraud.

Nevertheless the manufacturers did not resist the wool duties, they agreed to a protection on wool equal to the protection they expected on their own goods, but they resisted any return to the extreme characteristics of previous schedules. The use of foreign wools

have become indispensable. The supply of fine wools grown here was decreasing because the farmer found greater profit in mutton sheep. Notwithstanding the high duties on wool from 1861 to 1894, there never was a time when the home supply was so insufficient.

"I am an original free wool man among the manufacturers," said B. C. Moses of Maine. "I am still in favor of free wool theoretically. But we have been through the experience and it cost our corporation \$100,000 to get down to a free wool basis. Now we have got to go through the process of getting back. What the manufacturers, woolgrowers and the importers want is a tariff so moderate that it will be permanent and will not be overthrown."

Mr. Moses urged the committee to pay attention to the undervaluations of consigned goods, and suggested an application of ad valorem duties to them, or some discrimination against them.

PACIFIC RAILROAD FUNDING BILL

Four Speeches Made Upon the Measure in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Pacific railroad funding bill, which is considered the most important piece of legislation which will come before congress at this session, came up in the house under a special order, which allows two days for general debate and one day for amendments and debate under the five-minute rule with provision for a final vote on Monday next. There was a great deal of interest in the measure and the members gave all the speakers very close attention. A huge map of the roads with their feeders was hung on a frame erected in the area in front of the speaker's rostrum, and served to illustrate many of the points made.

There were only four speakers. Mr. Powers (Pop., Vt.), the chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, who opened with an exhaustive two-hour argument in support of the bill, Mr. Hubbard (Rep., Mo.), the minority member of the committee, who has charge of the opposition, and Messrs. Grow (Rep., Pa.) and Bell (Dem., Tex.), who spoke respectively for and against the measure.

Mr. Powers explained that the government, when the road was built, not only gave land grants, but guaranteed the first mortgage bonds of the roads and took a second mortgage on the roads. At the time of the building of the roads there was so much competition by cities for the terminals that branch lines were built to different cities. The supreme court has decided that the government lien only applies to the main road and not the branches.

He then gave a computation of the present indebtedness of the roads on Jan. 1, 1897, at \$57,715,408 on the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific and \$57,981,514 on the Central Pacific and Western Pacific. The time had now come, he said, when the government must act. The roads had defaulted both mortgage and bonds. The government could foreclose or it could seize the road under the law. If either of these courses was pursued the government would be obliged to immediately pay the outstanding first mortgage bonds, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$61,385,000. Was this advisable with the present condition of the treasury? But this was not all, he said. If the government took the roads, it was an "inside road" without terminals. Not a train could be run into Omaha. The government could not operate it without terminals; it could not sell it without terminals to advantage. In case of the attempt to sell the property would be at the mercy of the owners of the terminals.

The plan which the Pacific railroad committee proposed, he said, was to extinguish the remaining debts of these companies by periodical payments, with interest upon the deferred payments at 2 per cent. These debts the bill provided should be secured by second mortgages made by the companies, which shall embrace not only subsidized parts of the roads on which the government now has a second lien, but also all their branches, terminals, lands and equipments to which the lien of the government does not now extend.

The bill provides for the issue of the company's bonds for the government's balance of \$112,000,000 at 2 per cent, and for annual payments by each company on account of principal \$365,000 annually for ten years, \$550,000 for ten years and the balance at the rate of \$750,000 annually. If this bill were passed and the government should eventually be obliged to take the roads, Mr. Powers said, it would then have a railroad to operate, not a portion of a road.

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When Your Love Grows Cold

for your old square or organ, remember we will allow you a fair price for it if you wish to trade it in on some newer style piano or organ, of which we have a nice selection. Come and see us about it.

Smith & Phillips,
East Liverpool, O.



The Nurse's Duty

will be rendered much easier if the medicines ordered are compounded with good, reliable drugs. Always bear in mind fresh drugs have twice the amount of strength, and will aid the convalescent back to vigor and health much quicker. We have nothing but the best drugs and the most reliable service.

C. G. ANDERSON,
Druggist,

N. E. Cor. Sixth and W. Market.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

JANUARY 8, 1897.

Harry Williams' Brilliant Success
'A Miss Lillian Keen

In the Title Role.

BOWERY GIRL.

A HAPPY BLENDING OF

Sensation, Comedy and Pathos.

INTERSPERSED WITH
Bright and Catchy
Songs, Dances and
Up-to-Date Specialties.

**SPECIAL SCENERY
AND EFFECTS.**

Prices 25, 35, 50 and 75 Cents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

JAMES A. NORRIS, Manager.

MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 11.

LISTEN!

The Great Comedy Success from Hoyt's
Madison Square Theater, New York.

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY,

Was Written to Cause Laughter.

Hennessy Leroy

Was Born to Create Laughter,
and There You Have It.

A New Thing, a Good Thing, and Don't
Do a Thing but See It.

Prices 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FACING MARE, AGE SEVEN,
record 2:40. Inquire L. O. Jones, East
End bakery.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
Inquire 222 Walnut street.

FOR RENT—MY HOME ON AVONDALE
street. Ten room house including fruit
and four acres of ground. Inquire of George
O. Morton at George C. Murphy's clothing
store.

"They say there is character shown
in the way a man combs his hair."
"Well, I think that often there is
more character shown in the way he
doesn't comb it."—Detroit Free Press.

"HE IS VERY POPULAR"

This Is What a Workman Says
of Doctor Tracy.

HE AIMS TO HELP HUMANITY

For Twenty Years He Has Been a Re-
formed Man, Redeemed by Mercy of God.
A Business Man Speaks Warm Words
For Him.

Is Doctor Tracy a Christian man? Is
he working for the bettering of the con-
dition of our common humanity? Is he
the true friend of the prodigal and the
Magdalene? Is he worthy of the hearty
support and practical sympathy of Chris-
tian men and women?

The above questions are pertinent and
to the point, and we shall attempt to
answer them to the best of our ability,
as they have been hurled at us in a man-
ner which caused us to carefully con-
sider, ponder over and study them.

In the first place, if we did not be-
lieve him to be an honest Christian man,
after the profession he has made from
the platform, he would not have a line
of commendation in the columns of the
News Review. In the next place we
have secured evidence, by special tele-
gram to this paper, from a presiding
elder of the Methodist Episcopal church,
that Doctor Tracy is a local minister of
the gospel, in good standing, and, in the
words of that presiding elder, "HE IS ALL
RIGHT." Further, Doctor Tracy was
here seven years ago, and he left a clean
and clear record, paying all his debts,
acting the part of a Christian gentleman,
so far as humanity knows, a clean and
pure life. Further, when the Woman's
Christian Temperance union confessed
to him, at his earnest solicitation, that
they had not received enough money to
cover the expense of the meetings, he
contributed all of the proceeds of one
night's meeting to them. Further—
listen to what a prominent business man
of East Liverpool says about this tem-
perance worker:

"Captain Palmer, you did not need
to go away from this city to get good
words in favor of Doctor Tracy. I was
brought into close business relations
with him when he was here seven years
since, and I found him square and hon-
orable, to a nicety, in his business trans-
actions. He is a keen business man,
able to take care of his own interests,
and I honor him for it. I believe him
to be a true man, and that he has ac-
complished and will continue to accom-
plish good."

Meeting Last Night.

Contrary to expectation, there was a
packed house present last night. Space
forbids an extended report. It will
answer the purpose to state that the
rumseller and his co-workers, directly
or indirectly associated with him, in
any particular, either in drinking or
making excuses for the drink traffic, had
not shot poured into them in a manner
which would have made them very sore
had they been present. Doctor Tracy
does not mince matters, but brands the
rum traffic and the dealers therein, as
the chief agents of the devil—the prolific
source of sin, shame, crime, sorrow, suffer-
ing and starvation, and calls down the
very curse of God upon those who will
persist in dealing out liquid damnation.
The very strange feature of last night's
meeting, when one takes into considera-
tion the extent of the rum, wine, gin,
beer, ale and whisky business in East
Liverpool, was the hearty applause
given the speaker when he denounced,
in scathing terms, the dealers in liquid
hell. If applause had meant votes, then
would liquor have been cast out forever
from the limits of our busy hive of in-
dustry.

The speaker warmly advocated the
"curfew bell," (one lady in front of the
writer said audibly: "We presented
such a bill to council and they tabled
it and let it lie there.) asserting that he
had seen girls and boys of very tender
years upon the streets of East Liverpool,
at hours varying from 9 o'clock at
night to 1 o'clock in the morning; had
seen girls from fourteen to eighteen
years of age, at a very late hour, hang-
ing upon the arms of fast young men
and old scoundrels, and that such in-
famous proceedings make loafers and
street walkers out of the girls as well as
the boys. He then urged that our citi-
zens should rise up in the majesty of
true manhood and place men in coun-
cil who would dare do the right, re-
gardless of consequences.

"Ten Nights in a Bar Room" was
presented in a manner which won the
hearty approval of the audience, and the
lecture accompanying the presentation
was listened to with the deepest atten-
tion.

There will be no meeting tonight, on
account of a previous engagement of
the opera house. On Saturday after-
noon there will be given a matinee,
commencing at 2:30, Doctor Tracy being
anxious to please and instruct the little
ones. On Saturday night, the subject
will be "Wine and Women." Sunday
afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a lecture for men
only. No one under 18 years of age will
be admitted. On Sunday night, "Ben
Hur, or the Christ Life." This last
named feature is said to be intensely in-
teresting.

Doctor Tracy advocates every clean

and pure feature, leading to a better and
higher life, and denounces, in fervent,
earnest language, everything impure,
wicked and unholy. The rum sellers,
beer sellers and dealers in intoxicants
hate him with a bitter hatred, and he
could not have a better recommenda-
tion.

DIED IN KANSAS.

Paul Fisher Was Once Well Known In
This Place.

The Humboldt Union contains the fol-
lowing:

Paul Fisher, a respected and influ-
ential citizen of Humboldt, died at his
home on Osage street in this city at
about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning,
Dec. 30, aged 71 years, 8 months and
two days.

Mr. Fisher was born in Columbiana
county, Ohio, in 1825, and was reared
on a farm in Beaver county, Pennsylv-
ania. At the age of 21 years he went
south, and was employed in the lumber
woods of Louisiana and Mississippi for
three years. In 1849 he returned
home, and in 1852 went to California,
where he was engaged in trading in
general produce and live stock. Re-
turning east he located in Jones county,
Iowa, where he followed agricul-
tural pursuits. In 1855 he came to
Kansas, but only remained a few weeks,
going to Texas, where he engaged in
stock raising. In May, 1861, he re-
turned to Kansas, locating in Allen
county on a farm 2 1/2 miles northwest
of Humboldt. In 1868 he moved to
Humboldt, embarking in the hardware
trade, J. C. Redfield being his partner.
He was in this business for two years
when he sold out that he might devote
his whole time to his extensive farm-
ing, stock and money loaning business.
He owned over 3,000 acres of land in
Allen county.

Mr. Fisher was a man of wonderful
energy, always up and doing, pushing
his affairs. His business was extensive
and intricate, and until his last sickness
he managed it all himself. He had no
lieutenants. In outward bearing he was
plain and practical, but he possessed a
warm, kindly heart, and was well dis-
posed toward every human being. No
one really in want ever appealed to him
in vain. He was ready and willing and
did assist the poor and unfortunate. He
will be sadly missed in this community.

Mr. Fisher was taken sick about four
weeks ago. His illness was aggravated
by heart trouble and dropsy. He was
conscious to the last, and his end was
peaceful and serene. He leaves a wife,
three daughters and a large circle of
friends and acquaintances to mourn his
death. The bereaved family have the
sincere sympathy of all our people both
in town and country.

The funeral took place from his late
residence Friday, Jan. 1, at 3 p. m.

BLACK DIAMONDS.

The Very Best Pittsburg Lump and Nut
Coal.

You who are using coal, do you know
that the Enterprise Coal company, with
office at foot of Broadway, is handling
the very best coal, lump and nut,
brought to this section, at the very
lowest figures. If you do not, then
make practical application, call at the
office, see the "diamonds," leave your
order, and the goods will be sent where
you request on short notice.

MISS LILLIAN KEENE.

The Popular Artist Will Be at the Grand
Tonight.

Miss Helen Keene, the ever popular
soubrette, will be at the Grand tonight
with "A Bowery Girl." The play is
one of the best, and the company is
strong. The scenic features of the pro-
duction are far ahead of the average
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success, and this is amply illustrated by
the record of "A Bowery Girl."

A Reception.

At the conclusion of the entertain-
ment in the First M. E. church last
evening the members of the faculty of
Beaver college were tendered a recep-
tion at the home of N. T. Ashbaugh, of
Lincoln avenue. Miss Jeanette Ash-
baugh attends Beaver college, and re-
ceives vocal instruction from Professor
Gardner. She will sing at a recital
given by that institution in Beaver next
Thursday evening.

George W. Wilson In Shore Acres.

W. J. Tilton was here last evening,
arranging for the appearance of "Shore
Acres," at the Grand next Thursday.
The company is almost the same as that
which appeared here last season, the
only change of importance being the
substitution of George W. Wilson for
Archie Boyd. Mr. Wilson played last
year in the "Old Homestead," the role
now filled by Mr. Boyd.

Notice.

Members of Iroquois tribe, No. 40,
Red Men, will meet at their hall on
Saturday at 7 p. m., to make arrange-
ments for Brother A. B. Roberts' funeral. By order of

J. R. MASE,
Sachem.

Notice.

I will extend the time to Feb. 15, on
all tickets on my gallery. The large
portraits are something fine, and I in-
vite all to come and see them.

EDMONSTON, the Photographer,
Corner Sixth and Diamond.

Saturday, Jan. 9, 10 to 11 a. m.

Men's Fancy Bosom, White Body,
Dress Shirts, Garnier's best percale
and newest designs, \$1.25 and \$1.50
grades, including separate cuffs,
for one hour..... **74c**

Between 4 and 5 p. m.

Fancy Laundry Shirts, with
collars and cuffs attached,
good 75c grades, for..... **37c**

Monday, Jan. 11, 10 to 11 a. m.

A Nice Laundry Good 75c
White Dress Shirt, reinforced
seams, etc., at..... **45c**

Between 4 and 5 p. m.

Men's Hats, the very best genuine
Fur Derbys and Alpines, in black
and brown, in all the leading
shapes, \$2.50 and \$3.00 grades,
one to a customer for this hour, **\$1.50**

BOYS' CLOTHING CLEARANCE

\$2 will do the work of \$3 or \$3.50 in our stock of suits, coats, reefers.

\$3 will take the place of \$4.50 or \$5 attire for little chaps, and \$2 is worth saving, isn't it?

\$4 takes the place of \$6, \$7 and \$8 suits overcoats, reefers, etc. Rapid selling makes delay dangerous.



Young Men's Attire Reduced

WE have provided some
nobby clothing for
the coming rulers of the
land; some of the best
antagonists of expen-
sive merchant tailoring.
Good as gold, and we
may be foolish to sacri-
fice this stock. But we
make no exception to
the rule of general clear-
ance.

\$15 and \$13 attire go **\$8.95**
now at choice.....

\$10 and \$8 Suits and **\$6.75**
Overcoats for.....

MEN'S SUIT, OVERCOAT AND ULSTER SALE.

**SUITS or
OVERCOATS**
of warranted all-
wool materials,
small lots from
good grades,
worth \$8, \$9, \$10,
a new price,
\$5.95

**SUITS or
OVERCOATS**
which were all
season \$12, \$13
\$14 and \$15, will
be closed out
for choice,
\$8.95

**SUITS or
OVERCOATS**
of fine fabrics,
the choicest pat-
terns, and ele-
gant \$16 to \$18
values, for
\$11.35

**SUITS or
OVERCOATS**
The best in the
house, imported
cloths, best cus-
tom make, were
\$20 to \$25,
\$14.85

Meet
Me at the
Store of

W. MERLANGER
COR FIFTH & WASHINGTON STS.
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

Store closed every
evening at 6
o'clock, ex-
cept Satur-
days & Mon-
days.

GEORGE DALEY THE MAN

So His Son-in-law, Joseph
Howell, Believes.

ONLY HEARD IT YESTERDAY

Two Sons Working Between This City and
Lisbon Are Ignorant of Their Father's
Death—The Body May Be Raised to
Make Identification Certain.

Joseph Howell, living opposite Yellow
creek, believes the man killed near the
Thompson pottery last Saturday
morning, was his father-in-law, George
C. Daley.

Howell knew nothing of the accident
until yesterday, and immediately in-
vestigated. He visited the McGill board-
ing house in Wellsburg, and found that
Daley left there last Friday, and had
not returned. The dead man had two
sons working between here and Lis-
bon at a saw mill, and he does not believe they know any-
thing of the matter, Howell will con-
fer with them at once, and if they
think it necessary the body will be ex-
humed. He described Daley to Mayor

Gilbert, and the description tallied with
the appearance of the dead man.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Thomas Price, of Cumberland, was
in the city on business today.

—Miss Mame House returned home
this evening, after a visit with Pitts-
burg friends.

—Mrs. Kelsey Bennett and two chil-
dren returned today, after visiting re-
latives in Alliance.

—Will Kell returned to work at East
Palestine yesterday evening, after spend-
ing the holidays here.

New Officers.

The American Mechanics installed
the following officers last night: C.
Thomas Pickal; V. C., James Myley;
S. V. C., William Bailey; J. V., Wil-
liam Graham; conductor, Homer Twad-
dle; E., George Wells; I. P., James
Hanley; O. P., Henry McAllister; sec-
retary, Charles Hayes; assistant secre-
tary, A. V. Gilbert; financial secretary,
Thomas Lloyd; treasurer, Byron Rigby;
representative, Herbert Johnson; trustee,
Herbert Johnson.

Two Cases.

The case of Reed versus Corns for
\$15 was dismissed this afternoon at
plaintiff's cost. The decision in the case

of the St. Clair Oil company against
Cyrus Burlingame for \$6.95 was with-
held, and additional testimony will be
heard tomorrow. Squire Rose heard both
cases.

Excursions to Mexico.

Under escort of American Tourist as-
sociation, Reau Campbell, general
manager. Sleeping and dining cars and
special baggage cars through all the
tour without change. More miles and
days in Mexico, more cities and towns
than ever offered. Tickets include all
expenses, sleeping and dining cars,
hotels, etc. For information apply to
F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general
passenger agent, Pennsylvania lines,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Bradley Was Surprised.

T. M. Bradley was very much sur-
prised the other day to learn through
the columns of a local paper that himself
and bride had returned from Wellsburg.
As Mr. Bradley has been married several
years this was something of a revela-
tion to him. And yet they call it news.

Moving From Cumberland.

Patrick Henry, of Cumberland, has
secured a position at the Laughlin pot-
tery. He will move his family to this
city in a short time.

She'd Go Through It.

"How I would love," said the oldest
and much the heaviest of the Snigsby
girls, "to sit on yonder snowy cloud
and float across the azure empyrean!
Wouldn't it be a daring experience to
ride on a cloud?"

"Yes," said young Mr. Mallow as
he looked at the cloud in question, "but
I'm sure you'd go through it all right."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Allison Not In the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator All-
ison has arrived in Washington from
Canton, O., where he had a two hours'
conference with President-elect Mc-
Kinley. The senator said in substance
that his conference with Mr. McKinley
was of a confidential character and there-
fore he was not at liberty to discuss it.
As for himself, however, he would say
that he would not be in Mr. McKinley's
cabinet.

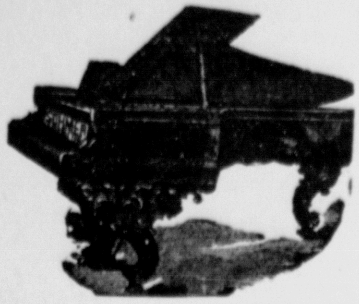
Lady Scott Pleads Guilty.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—When the hearing
of the libel suit brought against Lady
Selina Scott and John Cockerton, en-
gineer, and William Aylott, a valet, by
her son-in-law, Earl Russell, was re-
sumed counsel for the defense an-
nounced that the plea of justification
was withdrawn and that the defense
agreed upon a verdict of guilty.

Verona's New Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The senate has
confirmed the nomination of R. L.
Kent as postmaster at Verona.

All the news in the News Review.



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"Captain Palmer, you did not need to go away from this city to get good words in favor of Doctor Tracy. I was brought into close business relations with him when he was here seven years since, and I found him square and honorable, to a nicety, in his business transactions. He is a keen business man, able to take care of his own interests, and I honor him for it. I believe him to be a true man, and that he has accomplished and will continue to accomplish good."

Meeting Last Night.

Contrary to expectation, there was a packed house present last night. Space forbids an extended report. It will answer the purpose to state that the rufus and his co-workers, directly or indirectly associated with him, in any particular, either in drinking or making excuses for the drink traffic, had hot shot poured into them in a manner which would have made them very sore had they been present. Doctor Tracy does not mince matters, but brands the rum traffic and the dealers therein, as the chief agents of the devil—the prolific source of sin, shame, crime, sorrow, suffering and starvation, and calls down the very curse of God upon those who will persist in dealing out liquid damnation. The very strange feature of last night's meeting, when one takes into consideration the extent of the rum, wine, gin, beer, ale and whisky business in East Liverpool, was the hearty applause given the speaker when he denounced, in scathing terms, the dealers in liquid hell. If applause had meant votes, then would liquor have been cast out forever from the limits of our busy hive of industry.

The speaker warmly advocated the "curfew bell," (one lady in front of the writer said audibly: "We presented such a bill to council and they tabled it and let it lie there.") asserting that he had seen girls and boys of very tender years upon the streets of East Liverpool, at hours varying from 9 o'clock at night to 1 o'clock in the morning; had seen girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age, at a very late hour, hanging upon the arms of fast young men and old scoundrels, and that such infamous proceedings make loafers and street walkers out of the girls as well as the boys. He then urged that our citizens should rise up in the majesty of true manhood and place men in council who would dare do the right, regardless of consequences.

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DIED IN KANSAS.

Paul Fisher was Once Well Known in This Place.

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Paul Fisher, a respected and influential citizen of Humboldt, died at his home on Osage street in this city at about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, Dec. 30, aged 71 years, 8 months and two days.

Mr. Fisher was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1825, and was reared on a farm in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. At the age of 21 years he went south, and was employed in the lumber woods of Louisiana and Mississippi for three years. In 1849 he returned home, and in 1852 went to California, where he was engaged in trading in general produce and live stock. Returning east he located in Jones county, Iowa, where he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1855 he came to Kansas, but only remained a few weeks, going to Texas, where he engaged in stock raising. In May, 1861, he returned to Kansas, locating in Allen county on a farm 2½ miles northwest of Humboldt. In 1868 he moved to Humboldt, embarking in the hardware trade, J. C. Redfield being his partner. He was in this business for two years when he sold out that he might devote his whole time to his extensive farming, stock and money loaning business. He owned over 3,000 acres of land in Allen county.

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At the conclusion of the entertainment in the First M. E. church last evening the members of the faculty of Beaver college were tendered a reception at the home of N. T. Ashbaugh, of Lincoln avenue. Miss Jeanette Ashbaugh attends Beaver college, and receives vocal instruction from Professor Gardner. She will sing at a recital given by that institution in Beaver next Thursday evening.

George W. Wilson in Shore Acres.

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Dress Shirts, Garnier's best, percale and newest designs, \$1.25 and \$1.50 grades, including separate cuffs, for one hour..... **74c**
Between 4 and 5 p. m.
Fancy Laundered Shirts, with
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Monday, Jan. 11. 10 to 11 a. m.
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White Dress Shirt, reinforced seams, etc., at..... **45c**
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Fur Derbys and Alpines, in black and brown, in all the leading shapes, \$2.50 and \$3.00 grades, one to a customer for this hour, **\$1.50**

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\$4 takes pick of \$6, \$7 and \$8 suits and overcoats, reefers, etc. Rapid selling makes delay dangerous.



Young Men's Attire Reduced

WE have provided some nobby clothing for the coming rulers of the land; some of the best antagonists of expensive merchant tailoring. Good as gold, and we may be foolish to sacrifice this stock. But we make no exception to the rule of general clearance.

\$15 and **\$13** attire go **\$8.95** now at choice.....
\$10 and **\$8** suits and overcoats for..... **\$6.75**

MEN'S SUIT, OVERCOAT AND ULSTER SALE.

SUITS or OVERCOATS of warranted all-wool materials, small lots from good grades, worth \$8, \$9, \$10, a new price, **\$5.95**

SUITS or OVERCOATS which were all season \$12, \$13 \$14 and \$15, will be closed out for choice, **\$8.95**

SUITS or OVERCOATS of fine fabrics, the choicest patterns, and elegant \$16 to \$18 values, for **\$11.35**

SUITS or OVERCOATS The best in the house, imported cloths, best custom make, were \$20 to \$25, **\$14.85**

Meet Me at the Store of **W. W. ERLANGER** COR FIFTH & WASHINGTON STS. EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

GEORGE DALEY THE MAN

So His Son-in-law, Joseph Howell, Believes.

ONLY HEARD IT YESTERDAY

Two Sons Working Between This City and Lisbon Are Ignorant of Their Father's Death—The Body May Be Raised to Make Identification Certain.

Joseph Howell, living opposite Yellow creek, believes the man killed near the Thompson pottery last Saturday morning, was his father-in-law, George C. Daley.

Howell knew nothing of the accident until yesterday, and immediately investigated. He visited the McGill boarding house in Wellsburg, and found that Daley left there last Friday, and had not returned. The dead man had two sons working between here and Lisbon at a saw mill, and he does not believe they know anything of the matter. Howell will confer with them at once, and if they think it necessary the body will be exhumed. He described Daley to Mayor

Gilbert, and the description tallied with the appearance of the dead man.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Thomas Price, of Cumberland, was in the city on business today.

—Miss Mame House returned home this evening, after a visit with Pittsburg friends.

—Mrs. Kelsey Bennett and two children returned today, after visiting relatives in Alliance.

—Will Kell returned to work at East Palestine yesterday evening, after spending the holidays here.

NEW OFFICERS.

The American Mechanics installed the following officers last night: C., Thomas Pickal; V. C., James Myley; S. V. C., William Bailey; J. V., William Graham; conductor, Homer Twadale; E., George Wells; I. P., James Hanley; O. P., Henry McAllister; secretary, Charles Hayes; assistant secretary, A. V. Gilbert; financial secretary, Thomas Lloyd; treasurer, Byron Rigby; representative, Herbert Johnson; trustee, Herbert Johnson.

TWO CASES.

The case of Reed versus Corns for \$15 was dismissed this afternoon at plaintiff's cost. The decision in the case

of the St. Clair Oil company against Cyrus Burlingame for \$6.95 was withheld, and additional testimony will be heard tomorrow. Squire Rose heard both cases.

Excursions to Mexico.

Under escort of American Tourist association, Reau Campbell, general manager. Sleeping and dining cars and special baggage cars through all the tour without change. More miles and days in Mexico, more cities and towns than ever offered. Tickets include all expenses, sleeping and dining cars, hotels, etc. For information apply to F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent, Pennsylvania lines, Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Bradley Was Surprised.

T. M. Bradley was very much surprised the other day to learn through the columns of a local paper that himself and bride had returned from Wellsburg. As Mr. Bradley has been married several years this was something of a revelation to him. And yet they call it news.

Moving From Cumberland.

Patrick Henry, of Cumberland, has secured a position at the Laughlin pottery. He will move his family to this city in a short time.

She'd Go Through It.

"How I would love," said the oldest and much the heaviest of the Snigby girls, "to sit on yonder snowy cloud and float across the azure empyrean! Wouldn't it be a daring experience to ride on a cloud?"

"Yes," said young Mr. Mallow as he looked at the cloud in question, "but I'm sure you'd go through it all right."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Allison Not in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Allison has arrived in Washington from Canton, O., where he had a two hours' conference with President-elect McKinley. The senator said in substance that his conference with Mr. McKinley was of a confidential character and therefore he was not at liberty to discuss it. As for himself, however, he would say that he would not be in Mr. McKinley's cabinet.

Lady Scott Pleads Guilty.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—When the hearing of the libel suit brought against Lady Selina Scott and John Cockerton, engineer, and William Aylott, a valet, by her son-in-law, Earl Russell, was resumed counsel for the defense announced that the plea of justification was withdrawn and that the defense agreed upon a verdict of guilty.

Verona's New Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of R. L. Kent as postmaster at Verona.

All the news in the News Review.

When Your Love Grows Cold

for your old square or organ, remember we will allow you a fair price for it if you wish to trade it in on some newer style piano or organ, of which we have a nice selection. Come and see us about it.

Smith & Phillips,
East Liverpool, O.



The Nurse's Duty

will be rendered much easier if the medicines ordered are compounded with good, reliable drugs.

Always bear in mind fresh drugs have twice the amount of strength, and will aid the convalescent back to vigor and health much quicker. We have nothing but the best drugs and the most reliable service.

C. G. ANDERSON,
Druggist,
N. E. Cor. Sixth and W. Market.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

JANUARY 8, 1897.

Harry Williams' Brilliant Success

'A Miss Lillian Keen

In the Title Role.

BOWERY GIRL.

A HAPPY BLENDING OF

Sensation, Comedy and Pathos.

INTERSPERSED WITH

Bright and Catchy

Songs, Dances and

Up-to-Date Specialties.

SPECIAL SCENERY

AND EFFETS.

Prices 25, 35, 50 and 75 Cents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

JAMES A. NORRIS, Manager.

MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 11.

LISTEN!

The Great Comedy Success from Hoyt's

Madison Square Theater, New York.

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Was Written to Cause Laughter.

Hennessy Leroy

Was Born to Create Laughter, and There You Have It.

A New Thing, a Good Thing, and Don't Do a Thing but See It.

Prices 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FACING MARIE, AGE SEVEN, record 2:40. Inquire L. O. Jones, East End bakery.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS. Inquire 222 Walnut street.

FOR RENT—MY HOME ON AVONDALE street. Ten room house including fruit and four acres of ground. Inquire of George O. Morton at George C. Murphy's clothing store.

"They say there is character shown in the way a man combs his hair."

"Well, I think that often there is more character shown in the way he doesn't comb it."—Detroit Free Press.